

§ 868.5470

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–13 Edition)

§ 868.5470 Hyperbaric chamber.

(a) *Identification.* A hyperbaric chamber is a device that is intended to increase the environmental oxygen pressure to promote the movement of oxygen from the environment to a patient's tissue by means of pressurization that is greater than atmospheric pressure. This device does not include topical oxygen chambers for extremities (§ 878.5650).

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.5530 Flexible laryngoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A flexible laryngoscope is a fiberoptic device used to examine and visualize a patient's upper airway and aid placement of a tracheal tube.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 41107, Sept. 17, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5540 Rigid laryngoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A rigid laryngoscope is a device used to examine and visualize a patient's upper airway and aid placement of a tracheal tube.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 41107, Sept. 17, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5550 Anesthetic gas mask.

(a) *Identification.* An anesthetic gas mask is a device, usually made of conductive rubber, that is positioned over a patient's nose or mouth to direct anesthetic gases to the upper airway.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 41107, Sept. 17, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5560 Gas mask head strap.

(a) *Identification.* A gas mask head strap is a device used to hold an anesthetic gas mask in position on a patient's face.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 41107, Sept. 17, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5570 Nonrebreathing mask.

(a) *Identification.* A nonrebreathing mask is a device fitting over a patient's face to administer oxygen. It utilizes one-way valves to prevent the patient from rebreathing previously exhaled gases.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5580 Oxygen mask.

(a) *Identification.* An oxygen mask is a device placed over a patient's nose, mouth, or tracheostomy to administer oxygen or aerosols.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5590 Scavenging mask.

(a) *Identification.* A scavenging mask is a device positioned over a patient's nose to deliver anesthetic or analgesic gases to the upper airway and to remove excess and exhaled gas. It is usually used during dentistry.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 868.5665

subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5600 Venturi mask.

(a) *Identification.* A venturi mask is a device containing an air-oxygen mixing mechanism that dilutes 100 percent oxygen to a predetermined concentration and delivers the mixed gases to a patient.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1120, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38795, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.5610 Membrane lung for long-term pulmonary support.

(a) *Identification.* A membrane lung for long-term pulmonary support is a device used to provide to a patient extracorporeal blood oxygenation for longer than 24 hours.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 868.3.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 17735, May 11, 1987]

§ 868.5620 Breathing mouthpiece.

(a) *Identification.* A breathing mouthpiece is a rigid device that is inserted into a patient's mouth and that connects with diagnostic or therapeutic respiratory devices.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2313, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 868.5630 Nebulizer.

(a) *Identification.* A nebulizer is a device intended to spray liquids in aerosol form into gases that are delivered directly to the patient for breathing. Heated, ultrasonic, gas, venturi, and

refillable nebulizers are included in this generic type of device.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.5640 Medicinal nonventilatory nebulizer (atomizer).

(a) *Identification.* A medicinal nonventilatory nebulizer (atomizer) is a device that is intended to spray liquid medication in aerosol form into the air that a patient will breathe.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2313, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 868.5650 Esophageal obturator.

(a) *Identification.* An esophageal obturator is a device inserted through a patient's mouth to aid ventilation of the patient during emergency resuscitation by occluding (blocking) the esophagus, thereby permitting positive pressure ventilation through the trachea. The device consists of a closed-end semirigid esophageal tube that is attached to a face mask.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.5655 Portable liquid oxygen unit.

(a) *Identification.* A portable liquid oxygen unit is a portable, thermally insulated container of liquid oxygen that is intended to supplement gases to be inhaled by a patient, is sometimes accompanied by tubing and an oxygen mask. An empty portable liquid oxygen unit is a device, while the oxygen contained therein is a drug.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 868.5665 Powered percussor.

(a) *Identification.* A powered percussor is a device that is intended to transmit vibration through a patient's chest wall to aid in freeing mucus deposits in the lung in order to improve bronchial drainage and that may be powered by electricity or compressed gas.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).